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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/671,713	09/29/2003	Hirotoshi Fujisawa	SON-2831	9280

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EXAMINER	
VUU, HENRY	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

DATE MAILED: 09/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/671,713	FUJISAWA, HIROTOSHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Henry Vuu	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *9/29/2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *29 September 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The listing of references in the specification (see pg. 2) is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609.04(a) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. Claim 11 lack the necessary physical articles or objects to constitute a machine or a manufacture within the meaning of § 101. Claim 11 is clearly not a series of steps or acts to be a process nor is it a combination of chemical compounds to be a composition of matter. As such, claim 11 fail to fall within a statutory category. Claim 11, at best, is a functional descriptive matter *per se*.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the

applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 2, 8, 10, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sekiguchi et al (Patent No. 6,710,789).

As to independent claim 1, Sekiguchi et al. teaches:

A display device (display device 8 – see e.g., Fig. 1) that is capable of displaying predetermined display information (see e.g., col. 8, lines 38 – 45; i.e., the user inputs predetermined information by using input section 40) in each of a plurality of display areas (see e.g., col. 1, lines 66 – 67; i.e., a plurality of display areas are incorporated in the display device), the display device comprising: a setting unit (ROM 16 – see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34) for setting display control information that represents the position and size of the display area (see e.g., Fig. 15 and col. 11, lines 21 – 34; i.e., the display area information is recorded onto a display area definition table which is stored in ROM 16, which has height and width attributes) and the switching of the display information (see e.g., col. 7, lines 35 – 49; i.e., the area management means 4 is stored in display storage area and is responsible for executing the display of the plurality of display areas) for when a predetermined event is detected, based on user inputs (see e.g., col. 8, lines 38 – 63; i.e., when receiving information, CPU 12 judges how to display predetermined information based on the users input); and a display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) for controlling one display including the plurality of display areas (see e.g., col. 7, lines 35 – 49; i.e., processing unit R1-R(*n*) sends requests to display area management means 4, which decides the use of display

areas) such that the display information is displayed in each of the plurality of display areas (see e.g., col. 7, lines 50 – 55; i.e., display area management means 4 notifies processing unit R1-R(*n*) the appropriate display information for displaying the display information in the plurality of display areas on device 8), based on the display control information set by the setting unit (see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34; i.e., the display control information corresponds to the definition table stored in ROM 16), wherein, upon detection of the event (see e.g., col. 1, lines 35 – 49; i.e., a display acquisition request corresponds to the detection of an event), the display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) switches the position or size of the display area where the display information for the detected event is displayed (see e.g., col. 9, lines 35 – 53; i.e., when a display area is already occupied, the program schedule application allows rotation of display information by a program reservation application) based on the display control information (see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34; i.e., the display control information corresponds to the definition table stored in ROM 16).

As to dependent claim 2, Sekiguchi et al. teaches:

A display device (display device 8 – see e.g., Fig. 1) according to claim 1, wherein the setting unit (ROM 16 – see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34) sets information representing a priority of the display information (program reservation application – see e.g., col. 9, lines 54 – 62; i.e., priority is accomplished through the program reservation application) as the display control information (display area definition table – see e.g., col. 8, lines 56 – 53), and wherein the display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) controls the position and size of the display area (display area definition

table – see e.g., Fig. 15 and col. 8, lines 46 – 53; i.e., the display area definition table controls the position and size of the display area, which is incorporated into ROM 16) in accordance with the information representing the priority (program reservation application – see e.g., col. 9, lines 54 – 62).

As to dependent claim 8, Sekiguchi et al. teaches:

A display device according to claim 1 (display device 8 – see e.g., Fig. 1), further comprising a generating unit (AV Decoder 34 – see e.g., Fig. 3 and col. 8, lines 12 – 24) for generating a plurality of symbols representing the display control information (see e.g., col. 8, lines 12 – 24; i.e., digital broadcasting services by the satellite is captured by antenna 38 and is demodulated by tuner 30 and AV decoder 34 further generates the appropriate display information, which corresponds to symbols), wherein the display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) sequentially displays as the display control information each of the plurality of symbols that is generated by the generating unit (see e.g., col. 3, lines 1 – 11; i.e., the allowance of occupying a display area within a multiple window environment is the acquisition request that is processed sequentially in a prioritized manner).

As to independent claim 10, claim 10 differs from claim 1 only in that claim 10 is a method claim, wherein claim 1 is an apparatus claim. Therefore, claim 10 is a product-by-process claim and is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 above.

As to independent claim 11, claim 11 differs from claim 10 only in that claim 11 is an apparatus claim using executable computer programs (see e.g., col. 8, lines 46 – 53;

i.e., schedule application, reservation application, receiving application, setting application corresponds to programs executed to carry out the method of claim 10) when executed cause a processor (CPU – see e.g., col. 4, lines 45 – 48) to perform steps of claim 10. Thus, claim 11 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 10 above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi et al. (Patent No. 6,710,789) in view of Chen et al. (Pub No. 2002/0169893).

As to dependent claim 3, Sekiguchi et al. teaches a display device (display device 8 – see e.g., Fig. 1) with a display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) that controls the position or size of the display area (see e.g., col. 9, lines 35 – 53; i.e., when a display area is already occupied, the program schedule application allows rotation of display information by a program reservation application) where the display information is displayed, a setting unit (ROM 16 – see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34) for setting display control information that represents the position and size of the display area (see e.g., Fig. 15 and col. 11, lines 21 – 34; i.e., the display area information is recorded onto a display area definition table which is stored in ROM 16,

which has height and width attributes), but does not teach the display information representing a link item that another display device uses to display the display information. Chen et al. teaches synchronizing the displaying of hyperlinks, text data, graphical data, application program data, video data, and audio data (see e.g., para. [0011]; i.e., the plurality of data is synchronized between a plurality of users) on a plurality of windows, which is made available to synchronized users (see e.g., para. [0039]; i.e., the data on a particular users display device is synchronized and made available to other user devices). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display device, the display control unit for controlling the position and size of the display area, and the setting unit of Sekiguchi et al. with the synchronization of display information of Chen et al. because Chen et al.'s linked system provides a system and method for synchronizing computer data that allows work to be conducted from a remote location (see e.g., para. [0010]).

7. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi et al. (Patent No. 6,710,789) in view of Klein et al. (Patent No. 6,064,303).

As to dependent claim 4, Sekiguchi et al. teaches a display device (display device 8 – see e.g., Fig. 1) with a display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) that controls the position or size of the display area (see e.g., col. 9, lines 35 – 53; i.e., when a display area is already occupied, the program schedule application allows rotation of display information by a program reservation application)

where the display information is displayed, a setting unit (ROM 16 – see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34) for setting display control information that represents the position and size of the display area (see e.g., Fig. 15 and col. 11, lines 21 – 34; i.e., the display area information is recorded onto a display area definition table which is stored in ROM 16, which has height and width attributes), but does not teach the detection of sound exceeding a predetermined threshold value as the event. Klein et al. teaches a event that rises above a certain threshold, such as an abrupt increase in amplitude at a particular sound frequency or an increase in the average sound level (see e.g., col. 2, lines 53 – 61; i.e., the sound detection surveillance system is set to a predefined threshold in such a way that sound exceeding the predetermined sound level causes an event to occur). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display device, setting unit, and display control unit of Sekiguchi et al. with the detection of sound exceeding a predetermined threshold of Klein et al. because the sound detection security system by Klein et al. has the ability of diagnosing the presence of an intruder and informing the police by broadcasting a pre-recorded voice data file that includes the address of the hous (see e.g., col. 3, line 10 –24).

8. Claims 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi et al. (Patent No. 6,710,789) in view of Mizutome et al. (Patent No. 6,943,845).

As to dependent claim 5, Sekiguchi et al. teaches a display device (display device 8 – see e.g., Fig. 1) with a display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) that controls the position or size of the display area (see e.g., col. 9, lines 35 – 53; i.e., when a display area is already occupied, the program schedule application allows rotation of display information by a program reservation application) where the display information is displayed, a setting unit (ROM 16 – see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34) for setting display control information that represents the position and size of the display area (see e.g., Fig. 15 and col. 11, lines 21 – 34; i.e., the display area information is recorded onto a display area definition table which is stored in ROM 16, which has height and width attributes), but does not teach the reception on an E-mail as the event for display information. Mizutome et al. teaches the reception of E-mail as the event (E-mail – see e.g., col. 11, lines 35 – 44; i.e., an E-mail interrupt request is initiated when a reception of a new E-mail is detected) regarding display information (information display request – see e.g., col. 11, lines 35 – 44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display device, and display control unit for controlling the position or size of a display area of Sekiguchi et al. with the E-mail reception as an event of Mizutome et al. because Mizutome et al.'s data processing apparatus allows quick and easy viewing of a screen layout (see e.g., col. 2, lines 18 – 34).

9. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi et al. (Patent No. 6,710,789) in view of Maissel et al. (Patent No. 6,637,029).

As to dependent claim 6, Sekiguchi et al. teaches a display device (display device 8 – see e.g., Fig. 1) with a display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) that controls the position or size of the display area (see e.g., col. 9, lines 35 – 53; i.e., when a display area is already occupied, the program schedule application allows rotation of display information by a program reservation application) where the display information is displayed, a setting unit (ROM 16 – see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34) for setting display control information that represents the position and size of the display area (see e.g., Fig. 15 and col. 11, lines 21 – 34; i.e., the display area information is recorded onto a display area definition table which is stored in ROM 16, which has height and width attributes), but does not teach a predetermined time of the day as the event. Maissel et al. teaches viewing programs during certain time of the day (see e.g., col. 14, lines 30 – 33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display device, the display control unit for controlling the position and size of the display area, and the setting unit of Sekiguchi et al. with the detection of information at a predetermined time as the event of Maissel et al. because Maissel et al.'s viewer preference allows parental control of the viewing duration of a program during a certain time and day (see e.g., col. 14, lines 20 – 33).

10. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi et al. (Patent No. 6,710,789) in view of Stevenson et al. (Pub No. 2005/0036036).

As to dependent claim 7, Sekiguchi et al. teaches a display device (display device 8 – see e.g., Fig. 1) with a display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) that controls the position or size of the display area (see e.g., col. 9, lines 35 – 53; i.e., when a display area is already occupied, the program schedule application allows rotation of display information by a program reservation application) where the display information is displayed, a setting unit (ROM 16 – see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34) for setting display control information that represents the position and size of the display area (see e.g., Fig. 15 and col. 11, lines 21 – 34; i.e., the display area information is recorded onto a display area definition table which is stored in ROM 16, which has height and width attributes), but does not teach the detection of a person as the event. Stevenson et al. teaches motion detection using a surveillance camera (see e.g., para. [0021]) with the capability to transmit pictures to users operating a screen (see e.g., para. [0051]). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display device, the display control unit for controlling the position and size of the display area, and the setting unit of Sekiguchi et al. with the motion detection surveillance capabilities and image processing means of Stevenson et al. because the advantage of Stevenson et al. allows efficient use of available bandwidth during picture transmission (see e.g., para. [0051]).

11. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi et al. (Patent No. 6,710,789) in view of Mahoney et al. (Patent No. 4,458,266).

As to dependent claim 9, note the discussion of Sekiguchi et al. above, Sekiguchi et al. teaches a display device (display device 8 – see e.g., Fig. 1) capable of displaying predetermined display information (see e.g., col. 8, lines 38 – 45; i.e., the user inputs predetermined information by using input section 40) processed by a setting unit (ROM 16 – see e.g., col. 11, lines 21 – 34) and display control unit (display area management means 4 – see e.g., Fig. 1) that switches the position or size of the display area (see e.g., Fig. 15 and col. 11, lines 21 – 34; i.e., the display area information is recorded onto a display area definition table which is stored in ROM 16, which has height and width attributes) by sequentially displaying a plurality of symbols (see e.g., col. 3, lines 1 – 11; i.e., symbols corresponds to the plurality of windows displayed sequentially), and an acquiring unit for acquiring the display control information (see e.g., col. 7, lines 56 – 67; i.e., processing units T(*1*)-T(*n*) are acquiring units that send acquisition requests for displaying control information). Sekiguchi et al. does not teach a detecting unit for detecting the symbol each time the plurality of symbols are sequentially displayed in another display device. Mahoney et al. teaches a detecting unit for detecting symbols each time the symbol is displayed (see e.g., col. 5, lines 6 – 11; i.e., video processor 21 corresponds to the detecting unit which is fed video signals that corresponds to symbols displayed on the TV display matrix). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the display device, the display control unit for controlling the position and size of the display area, the acquiring unit, and the setting unit of Sekiguchi et al. with the detecting unit of Mahoney et al. because Mahoney et al.'s detection unit allows better area control and

more effective isolation of smaller areas where signals of unwanted characteristics occur (see e.g., col. 2, lines 11 – 24; i.e., the motion detection device minimizes errors such as wind induced movements that causes unwanted results to occur).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Pub No. 2001/0038394 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Tsuchimura et al. teaches browsing information that are related by links within a plurality of display areas, which may be displayed in a predetermined order.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Patent No. 5,621,879 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Kohda et al. teaches a table that represents the position and size of a display for which a predetermined event is detected.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Patent No. 6,724,403 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Santoro et al. teaches a plurality of display areas that allow multiple information sources to be displayed simultaneously or in synchronization.

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry Vuu whose telephone number is (571) 270-1048. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Examiner's Name: Henry Vuu

Examiner's Initials: H.V

Examiner's Signature: Henry

Date: 9/25/2006

Weilun

WEILUN LO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER